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(54) COMPOSITION FOR CERAMIC DIELECTRIC

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a compsn. giving a ceramic dielectric having a high relative dielectric constant, high insulation resistance and low dielectric tangent as well as high sintered density and excellent in electrical characteristics by firing at a low temp.

CONSTITUTION: This compsn. is based on a perovskite compd. contg. at least one kind of element selected from among Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Pb and rare earth elements and at least one kind of element selected among Ti, Zr, Hf and Sn. The perovskite compd. consists of a perovskite compd. obtd. by a calcining method and 0.5-50wt.% perovskite compd. obtd. by a wet method.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] (a) At least one sort of elements chosen from A group which consists of Mg, calcium, Sr, Ba, Pb, and rare earth elements, And (b) The perovskite compound containing at least one sort of elements chosen from B group which consists of Ti, Zr, Hf, and Sn with the constituent contained as a principal component *****, The constituent for ceramic dielectrics characterized by the above-mentioned perovskite compound consisting of a perovskite compound by the temporary-quenching method, and 0.5 - 50 % of the weight of perovskite compounds by the wet method.

[Claim 2] The constituent for ceramic dielectrics according to claim 1 characterized by a wet method being one sort chosen from a hydrothermal crystallization method, the alkoxide method, and a coprecipitation method. [Claim 3] The constituent for ceramic dielectrics according to claim 1 characterized by the perovskite compound by the wet method being the mean particle diameter of 1 micrometer or less. [Claim 4] The constituent for ceramic dielectrics according to claim 1 characterized by the perovskite compound by the temporary-quenching method being the mean particle diameter of 1 micrometers or more.

[Claim 5] The constituent for ceramic dielectrics according to claim 1 characterized by a perovskite compound consisting of a perovskite compound by the temporary-quenching method, and 1.0 - 20 % of the weight of perovskite compounds by the wet method.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention has high specific inductive capacity, high insulation resistance, a low dielectric dissipation factor, etc., and relates to the constituent which gives the ceramic dielectric which is excellent in an electrical property while it is excellent in the degree of sintering by baking at low temperature and therefore has high sintered density in detail about the constituent for ceramic dielectrics in baking at the temperature of the range of 1100-1300 degrees C.

[Description of the Prior Art] By calling perovskite compound the compound which has the same crystal structure as titanic-acid calcium ore (perovskite) generally, fabricating such a compound and sintering, the dielectric ceramics which has a dielectric, piezoelectric, and semiconductance is obtained, and these are used for electronic equipment like a transmitter or a computer in large quantities as a capacitor, an electric-wave filter, an ignition component, a thermistor, etc. in recent years.

[0003] Conventionally, generally, after mixing carbonates, such as Mg, calcium, Sr, Ba, and Pb, or an oxide, and oxides, such as Ti, Zr, Hf, and Sn, and carrying out temporary quenching at the temperature of about 1000 degrees C, wet grinding of the perovskite compound is carried out, filtration desiccation is carried out and it is manufactured. However, when manufacturing a perovskite compound therefore by such temporary-quenching method, in order that a perovskite compound may unite at the time of temporary quenching, even if it carries out wet grinding, it is difficult for the particle size of 1 micrometer or less to make it detailed, and ****** and a configuration are also usually debris-like in the mean particle diameter of 1 micrometers or more. Therefore, since it is inferior to a degree of sintering in case the perovskite compound particle by the temporary-quenching method is fabricated and sintered and it considers as a dielectric For example, if a metatitanic acid barium particle is taken for an example, in order to make this into a precise sintered compact Usually, baking in an elevated temperature of about 1400 degrees C or more is needed, moreover, to baking in such an elevated temperature, a particle cannot carry out crystal growth to the particle size of about 5 micrometers thru/or about dozens of micrometers, and, therefore, the sintered compact which consists of a detailed particle cannot be obtained. Thus, a sintering particle has a large particle size and the sintered compact of the barium titanate by the temporary-quenching method has large distance with a particle size of about 0.5-1 micrometer made the optimal as a dielectric for capacitors in between.

[0004] The laminating of the ceramic dielectric and electrode metal with which especially a stacked type ceramic condenser consists of a sintered compact of a perovskite compound is carried out by turns, it is formed in one, and the sintered compact of metatitanic acid barium (BaTiO3) is typically used as a ceramic dielectric. however -- said -- as carried out, it is based on a temporary-quenching method BaTiO3 Since particle size is large, in order to raise whenever [sintering] and to obtain a precise sintered compact It is required to calcinate at an elevated temperature 1400 degrees C or more, and it sets to manufacture of another side and a stacked type ceramic condenser. Since the process which carries out heating baking of BaTiO3 with the metal for an internal electrode is included, as an internal electrode of a stacked type ceramic condenser, an expensive noble-metals electrode system with the high melting point must be conventionally used like platinum or palladium, for example.

[0005] Then, so that ***** and a cheap metallic material can be comparatively used as an internal electrode of a stacked type ceramic condenser at a low-melt point point like silver Although the approach of mixing a

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perovskite compound particle low-melting-glass constituent powder, a contering at comparatively low temperature is proposed For example, (K.R.Chowdary et al., Ferroelectrics, 1981, Vol.37, pp.689-692, JP,54-66450,A), etc., Since the specific inductive capacity of the above-mentioned low-melting-glass constituent is low, the specific inductive capacity of the ceramic dielectric obtained is also low.

[0006] Moreover, in manufacture of the ceramic dielectric by baking of the above-mentioned perovskite compound, although sintering acid, such as cadmium oxide, a lead oxide, bisumuth oxide, a silica, and an alumina, is used together in many cases, this sintering acid also becomes the cause of reducing the specific inductive capacity of the ceramic dielectric obtained.

[0007] on the other hand, manufacture of the perovskite compound by the wet method -- for example, -- typical -- an industrial-chemistry magazine, the 114-118th page (1968) per volume [71st] No. [the], and functional material the number for December, 1982 -- it is already known as indicated by the 1-8th page etc., and a hydrothermal crystallization method, the alkoxide method, and a coprecipitation method are included in this wet method. According to this wet method, it is also known that the detailed perovskite compound which can obtain a detailed perovskite compound 0.5 micrometers or less preferably, and is applied 1 micrometer or less of mean diameters can therefore give a sintered compact to baking at comparatively low temperature. However, since the perovskite compound by the wet method is generally expensive, it may be difficult to use ** and this for an application therefore, and it is cheap, and the constituent for ceramic dielectrics which is excellent in a degree of sintering is demanded.

[8000]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The result wholeheartedly studied in order that this invention persons might solve the above-mentioned problem in manufacture of the ceramic dielectric by baking of a perovskite compound, The constituent which contains the perovskite compound by the temporary-quenching method, and the perovskite compound by the wet method as a principal component According to a header and still such a constituent for the ceramic dielectric which gives a therefore very precise sintered compact to baking at low temperature, and consists of this sintered compact having the outstanding electrical property besides high specific inductive capacity For example, while enabling use of the metal of a low-melt point point as an internal electrode ingredient and being able to reduce the electrode manufacture costs of a stacked type ceramic condenser It has high specific inductive capacity, and also it finds out that the stacked type ceramic condenser which is excellent in an electrical property can be manufactured easily, and is a ****** thing at this invention. [0009] Therefore, this invention has high specific inductive capacity, high insulation resistance, a low dielectric dissipation factor, etc., and aims at offering the constituent which gives the ceramic dielectric which is excellent in an electrical property while it is excellent in the degree of sintering by baking at low temperature and therefore has high sintered density in baking at the temperature of the range of 1100-1300 degrees C. [0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The constituent for ceramic dielectrics by this invention is (a). Mg, calcium, Sr, At least one sort of elements chosen from A group which consists of Ba, Pb, and rare earth elements, And (b) The perovskite compound containing at least one sort of elements chosen from B group which consists of Ti, Zr, Hf, and Sn with the constituent contained as a principal component ******, It is characterized by the above-mentioned perovskite compound consisting of a perovskite compound by the temporary-quenching method, and 0.5 - 50 % of the weight of perovskite compounds by the wet method.

[0011] Therefore, the particle which consists of a perovskite compound is manufactured by a temporary-quenching method or the wet method, as mentioned above. As mentioned above, after mixing the carbonate of at least one sort of elements or oxide chosen from A group which consists of Mg, calcium, Sr, Ba, Pb, and rare earth elements, and the oxide of at least one sort of elements chosen from B group which consists of Ti, Zr, Hf, and Sn and carrying out temporary quenching at the temperature of about 1000 degrees C, wet grinding of the temporary-quenching method is carried out, filtration desiccation is carried out and it manufactures a perovskite compound. The mean particle diameter of the perovskite compound particle therefore obtained by the temporary-quenching method is usually 1 micrometers or more.

[0012] Moreover, as the manufacture approach by the wet method, as mentioned above, the hydrothermal crystallization method, the alkoxide process, the coprecipitation method, etc. are known. A hydrothermal crystallization method can prepare the hydroxide mixture of the hydroxide (henceforth A hydroxide) of at least one sort of elements chosen from said A group, and the hydroxide (henceforth B hydroxide) of at least one sort

of elements chosen from said I up, and can obtain this by carrying out I be thermal processing. [0013] Therefore, the above-mentioned hydroxide mixture can be prepared, for example as a simple approach to mix A hydroxide and B hydroxide. Alkali may be made to react to the mixture of the salt of for example, A group element, and the salt of B group element, and alkali may be made to react to the mixture of the hydroxide (or salt) of A group element, and the salt (or hydroxide) of B group element as other approaches. Furthermore, as an option, the hydroxide (or alkoxide) of A group element and the alkoxide (or hydroxide) of B group element may be made to react, or the mixture of the alkoxide of A group element and the alkoxide of B group element may be hydrolyzed.

[0014] Subsequently, a detailed particle with a particle size of 1 micrometer or less which consists of a perovskite compound which can be suitably used in this invention can be obtained by carrying out hydrothermal processing of the above hydroxide mixture.

[0015] The industrial-chemistry magazine previously quoted with hydrothermal processing, and Bulletin of the ChemicalSociety of Japan, 51 (6), Say heat-treating in an aquosity medium and it sets to this invention as it is indicated by 1739-1742 etc. (1978) and is already known. Hydrothermal processing should just heat the above-mentioned hydroxide mixture which is alkalinity after alkali addition and originally in the temperature below the critical temperature of an aquosity medium if needed about hydroxide mixture. Hydrothermal processing temperature is the temperature below the critical temperature of 100 degrees C to an aquosity medium preferably. When hydrothermal processing temperature is lower than 100 degrees C, it is difficult to obtain the perovskite compound which the reaction of A hydroxide and B hydroxide does not fully advance, but makes the purpose by high yield. On the other hand, since equipment costs and heat energy costs become expensive on the other hand so that it becomes pyrogenetic reaction, from practical use, 300 degrees C or less of reaction temperature are desirable, and the range to 100-300 degrees C is usually suitable for it, although it is so desirable that it is high from a viewpoint which speeds up a reaction rate. If a slurry-like reaction mixture is filtered after this hydrothermal processing and solid content is dried, the detailed perovskite compound particle of 1 micrometer or less of mean diameters can be obtained.

[0016] In the above-mentioned hydrothermal processing, alkaline extent of an aquosity medium, i.e., whenever [superfluous], and concentration of alkali, is adjusted suitably if needed. Generally, the particle size of the perovskite compound particle obtained becomes small, so that whenever [of alkali / superfluous] is high. Moreover, the particle size of the perovskite compound obtained becomes small, so that the concentration of A hydroxide and B hydroxide is high in an aquosity medium. Therefore, what is necessary is just to choose the concentration of each hydroxide according to the particle size to need, whenever [of the alkali in hydrothermal processing] superfluous.

[0017] An intermediary **** in the perovskite compound particle by the conventional temporary-quenching method and particle size are the spherical particles which usually have 1 micrometer or less in the range which is 0.01-1 micrometer, and the perovskite compound particle of particle size distribution therefore obtained by hydrothermal synthesis as mentioned above is uniform, and surface energy is also large.

[0018] thus, the particle which consists of a detailed perovskite compound should boil an alkoxide process, a coprecipitation method, etc. which are generally called the solution method to already be known besides being based on the above-mentioned hydrothermal synthesis -- an intermediary can also get (for example, functional material 1982 the number for year December the 1-8th page).

[0019] An alkoxide process adds water to the mixture of the alkoxide of at least one sort of elements chosen from the above-mentioned A group, and the alkoxide of at least one sort of elements chosen from the above-mentioned B group, hydrolyzes an alkoxide, and obtains a perovskite compound. Moreover, the alkoxide of the element of B group may be hydrolyzed with the hydroxide of the element of A group.

[0020] Moreover, generally the hydroxide coprecipitation method, the organic-acid salt method, etc. are learned by the coprecipitation method. A hydroxide coprecipitation method makes alkali react to the salts of the element of B group, the salts of the element of A group, or a mixed solution with a hydroxide, obtains the mixture of the hydroxide of the element of B group, if needed, calcinates this in temperature of about 500-900 degrees C, and obtains a perovskite compound. For example, therefore, a perovskite compound can be obtained to add a titanium-tetrachloride solution to the baryta water containing a superfluous sodium hydroxide. An organic-acid salt method is an approach of making an organic acid reacting to the mixture of the salts of the element of A group, and the salts of the element of B group, obtaining the

compound salt of the organic and the water-insoluble nature containing the lement of A group, and the element of B group, and therefore obtaining a perovskite compound pyrolyzing this at the temperature of about 500-900 degrees C, for example, the approach using oxalic acid and a citric acid as an organic acid is learned. [0021] as mentioned above, a hydrothermal crystallization method, an alkoxide process, and a coprecipitation method be alike someday -- the mean particle diameter of 1 micrometer or less which consists of a perovskite compound, an intermediary can also get a particle 0.5 micrometers or less preferably, and can use all such perovskite compound particles in this invention.

[0022] However, also when based on a wet method, therefore, ** and the precursor which therefore forms a perovskite compound in subsequent baking may be generated on conditions, but therefore, since a perovskite compound is generated to also calcinate this precursor with the perovskite compound by the temporary-quenching method, in this invention, it can use for it as a perovskite compound by the wet method.
[0023] In addition, as described above, hydrothermal synthesis of the mixture of a barium hydroxide and water titanium oxide is carried out. According to the approach of obtaining barium titanate, (an industrial-chemistry magazine, the 114-118th page per volume [71st] No. [the] (1968)) It is not easy to obtain the sintered compact which generally has a necessary Ba/Ti ratio even if it calcinates the obtained barium titanate since Ba salt it is difficult to complete a reaction and unreacted in the phase of rinsing and filtering a reaction mixture after hydrothermal reaction is eluted.

[0024] Since the element of B group, for example, Ti, exists as a solid-state compound and the element of A group, for example, Ba, exists as a water-soluble compound in the aquosity medium after reaction termination when obtaining a perovskite compound therefore to hydrothermal synthesis and a reaction generally is not completed, the perovskite compound which Ba compound is eluted in the phase which filters a resultant and is rinsed, consequently has a necessary Ba/Ti ratio cannot be obtained. Then, by fixing the element of A group which remains in an aquosity medium by inhaling carbon dioxide gas to a reaction mixture after hydrothermal processing etc. as a water-insoluble nature compound, as this invention persons already proposed (JP,4-59261,B) The perovskite compound which has a necessary element ratio can be obtained by being able to make the element of A group remain in a resultant also at the time of filtration of a resultant, and rinsing, and drying a resultant in this way.

[0025] Furthermore, although it is generally known that the electrical property of particle growth or a sintered compact can therefore be controlled to an operation of an additive in case a perovskite compound particle is sintered, the various additives known conventionally can be used also in this invention. As such an additive, alkali metal, such as B, and Li, Na, K besides Bi, Fe, Mn, Co and nickel, the transition metals of Nb grade, and the compound that are elements, such as Si and aluminum, further can be mentioned. Such an additive may be added in the phase of preparation of a perovskite compound and the arbitration of the baking, therefore the constituent of this invention may contain such an additive.

[0026] The constituent for ceramic dielectrics by this invention contains the perovskite compound by temporary-quenching method which was explained above, and the perovskite compound by the wet method as a principal component. In this invention, the perovskite compound according to a wet method based on the total weight of the perovskite compound according to a temporary-quenching method here and the perovskite compound by the wet method is 1.0 % of the weight or more preferably 0.5% of the weight or more. When there are few perovskite compounds by the wet method than 0.5 % of the weight, the fall effectiveness of the burning temperature by mixing is scarce. On the other hand, although not restricted especially about the upper limit, in consideration of economical efficiency, it is usually 20 % of the weight especially preferably 50% of the weight preferably.

[0027] Therefore, the constituent by this invention can be obtained to mix the perovskite compound by the temporary-quenching method, and the perovskite compound by the wet method to homogeneity. Although this mixed approach and means can be based on the mixed approach of fine particles and means which are usually used in the field of an electronic ingredient, it is not limited especially here.

[0028] Since such a constituent for this invention **** ceramic dielectrics is excellent in the degree of sintering in low temperature, it has high specific inductive capacity, high insulation resistance, a low dielectric dissipation factor, etc., and gives the ceramic dielectric which is excellent in an electrical property while it therefore has high sintered density to calcinate at the temperature of 1100-1300 degrees C. [0029]

[Effect of the Invention] As more ned above, the ceramic dielectric which exists of a sintered compact which is obtained by that it cannot expect by giving a sintered compact with sintered density high therefore very to low-temperature baking, and moreover carrying out the perovskite compound by the wet method in this way only by little **** extremely according to the perovskite compound constituent by this invention has high insulation resistance and a low dielectric dissipation factor, and is excellent in an electrical property while it has high specific inductive capacity.

[0030] Therefore, since heat energy is also reducible while being able to use the metallic material of a low-melt point point like silver for using the constituent by this invention as an internal electrode in manufacture of a laminating ceramic DIN sir therefore, the manufacture costs of a stacked type ceramic condenser can be reduced remarkably.

[0031]

[Example] An example is given to below and this invention is concretely explained to it.

[0032] 1250ml of water was added to 139.3g (it is called a titanium chloride water solution the product made from Osaka Titanium, and the following.) (0.48 mols as Ti) of partial hydroxylation titanium chloride (TiCl2.36 (OH)1.64, 16.5 % of the weight [of Ti], 28.8 % of the weight of chlorine) water solutions to which hydration of a part of example 1 titanium tetrachloride was carried out, in this water solution, 30 minutes was required, 483ml of 5.0-% of the weight aqueous ammonia was added, and hydroxylation titanium was obtained. after rinsing this hydroxylation titanium, it carries out a ** exception, and adds and adds water to 302.8g (Ba(OH)2 and 8H2O) (0.96 mols as Ba) of barium-hydroxide 8 hydrated salt under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind to this - BaTiO3 ****** -- the slurry which adjusted [1.] concentration in 0.8 mols /was obtained.

[0033] This slurry 600ml is taught to the 11. capacity autoclave made from Hastelloy C, and it is 700 - 900rpm. The temperature up was carried out to 200 degrees C in 90 minutes, agitating, at 200 degrees C, it heated for 5 hours and hydrothermal processing was carried out. Then, after rinsing until it filters a slurry and chlorine is no longer detected, it dries at the temperature of 110 degrees C. BaTiO3 It obtained. this -- BaTiO3 the spherical object whose mean particle diameter is 0.1 micrometers as a result of observing with an electron microscope -- it is -- an X diffraction -- cubic system BaTiO3 The characteristic peak was shown. Moreover, as a result of a cay light X-ray's analyzing, a Ba/Ti mole ratio is 0.98 and is *******

[0034] Next, commercial high grade with a mean particle diameter of 1.3 micrometers therefore obtained by the temporary-quenching method BaTiO3 It is based on the wet method obtained in the top. BaTiO3 It added at 1 % of the weight (experimental run number 1), 5 % of the weight (experimental run number 2), 10 % of the weight (experimental run number 3), and 20% of the weight (experimental run number 4) of a rate, respectively, and wet blending was carried out with the ball mill made from polyethylene equipped with the zirconium dioxide ball with pure water. Then, after having picked out this mixture from the ball mill, perovskite compound mixture's having added the polyvinyl alcohol water solution to this mixture 8% of the weight 8% of the weight as a binder, and having mixed, after drying, and considering as homogeneity, the particle size regulation of the screen of 35 meshes was let pass and carried out.

[0035] Subsequently, metal mold and a hydraulic press are used for this particle size regulation object, and it is the pressure of 1000kg/cm2. Pressing was carried out and it fabricated on the disc-like Green pellet with a diameter [of 20mm], and a thickness of about 2mm. After heating this Green pellet at the temperature of 400 degrees C for 3 hours and carrying out pyrolysis vaporization of the polyvinyl alcohol, it calcinated at predetermined temperature for 3 hours, the sintering ceramic object was acquired, and that sintered density was measured. The relation between burning temperature and the consistency of the obtained sintered compact is shown in drawing 1. Moreover, it is based on a hydrothermal method. BaTiO3 The relation between an addition and the consistency of the sintered compact by baking at the temperature of 1200 degrees C is shown in drawing 2.

[0036] It is based on a temporary-quenching method so that clearly from <u>drawing 1</u>. BaTiO3 It is based on a wet method. BaTiO3 Mixture is based on a temporary-quenching method. BaTiO3 Compared with the case where independent is used, the degree of sintering is improved notably. Moreover, it is based on a temporary-quenching method so that clearly from <u>drawing 2</u>. BaTiO3 It is based on a little wet method. BaTiO3 It is clear that the consistency of a sintered compact is therefore remarkably raised to adding.

[0037] Next, both sides were polished so that thickness might be set to about 1mm in the sintering ceramic object accepted that sintered density was saturated, the coat of the silver was carried out to both sides in the ion

coating machine, and the electron property of the obtained ceramic dielectron as measured. Specific inductive capacity and dielectric loss were measured with LF impedance analyzer made from YOKOGAWA Hewlett Packard, and insulation resistance was measured in PA meter made from YOKOGAWA Hewlett Packard. The specific inductive capacity, dielectric dissipation factor, and resistivity of a ceramic dielectric are shown in Table 1. the constituent for dielectric ceramics by this invention from the result shown in Table 1 -- a degree of sintering and an electrical property -- it is clear to give the ceramic dielectric which was extremely excellent in all.

[0038] 1250ml of water was added to 139.3g (0.48 mols as Ti) of titanium chloride water solutions held to the temperature of 240 degrees C of examples, and it added, having poured 483ml of aqueous ammonia on this solution 5.0% of the weight for 30 minutes, and the hydroxylation titanium slurry was obtained. it carries out the ** exception after rinsing this hydroxylation titanium slurry, and adds and adds water to 151.4g (Ba (OH) 2.8H2O) (0.48 mols as Ba) of barium-hydroxide 8 hydrated salt to hydroxylation titanium under nitrogen-gasatmosphere mind -- BaTiO3 ****** -- the slurry which adjusted [1.] concentration in 0.8 mols /was obtained. [0039] This slurry 600ml is taught to the 11. capacity autoclave made from Hastelloy C, and it is 700 - 900rpm. The temperature up was carried out to 200 degrees C, agitating, at the temperature of 200 degrees C, it heated for 5 hours and hydrothermal processing was carried out. then, pH it filters and dries, after blowing carbon dioxide gas and fixing unreacted barium ion until it is set to 6.5 -- BaTiO3 The constituent was obtained this --BaTiO3 the particle size of a constituent -- 0.09 micrometers -- it is -- a Ba/Ti mole ratio -- 1.00 -- ******. [0040] Next, wet blending of a high grade barium carbonate (Sakai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. make) and the high grade titanium oxide (Sakai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. make) was carried out with the ball mill made from polyethylene equipped with the zirconium dioxide ball with pure water by the barium carbonate / titanium oxide mole ratio 1.00. Then, this mixture was picked out from the ball mill, and after filtering and drying, temporary quenching was carried out at 1150 degrees C for 2 hours. Wet grinding of this temporary-quenching object is carried out in said ball mill, and it is based on a temporary-quenching method with a mean particle diameter of 1.6 micrometers. BaTiO3 It obtained.

[0041] It is based on this temporary-quenching method. BaTiO3 It is based on the wet method obtained in the top. BaTiO3 After adding 10 % of the weight of constituents, and a manganese nitrate water solution (0.1 % of the weight as Mn) and carrying out wet blending in said ball mill, like the example 1, it calcinated at the temperature of 1200 degrees C, the sintered compact was obtained, and the degree of sintering and the electrical property were evaluated. A result is shown in Table 1. the constituent for dielectric ceramics by this invention -a degree of sintering and an electrical property -- it is clear to give the ceramic dielectric which was extremely excellent in all.

[0042] Commercial high grade with a mean particle diameter [by the example 3 temporary-quenching method] of 1.3 micrometers It was made to distribute in 500ml of pure water, putting BaTiO3 50.0g into a 11. capacity three-neck flask, and heating at 80 degrees C with a mantle heater in a nitrogen air current and under churning. Independently, under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, it was made to dissolve in isopropyl alcohol 20ml, and the heating reflux of barium isopropanal BOKISHIDO4.93g (0.02 mols as Ba) and the titanium isopropanal BOKISHIDO 5.48g (0.02 mols as Ti) was carried out for 2 hours. Next, this solution is twisted by the temporary-quenching method acquired in the top. BaTiO3 It filtered and dried, after having been gradually dropped at dispersion liquid, making the above-mentioned alcoholate hydrolyze and cooling radiationally to a room temperature. Then, in the example 1, it calcinated at the temperature of 1200 degrees C, the sintered compact was obtained, and the degree of sintering and the electrical property were evaluated similarly. A result is shown in Table 1. the constituent for dielectric ceramics by this invention -- a degree of sintering and an electrical property -- it is clear to give the ceramic dielectric which was extremely excellent in all. [0043] It added and added water to 107.48g (BaCl2 and 2H2O) (0.44 mols) of barium chloride 2 hydrated salt in 116.12g (0.40 mols) of partial hydroxylation titanium chloride water solutions used in example 4 example 1, and could be 500ml. The bottom of churning, and after heating at 50 degrees C and dissolving barium chloride, 296g of sodium-hydroxide water solutions was added 32.4% of the weight, and the slurry was obtained. The heating reflux of this slurry was carried out under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind for 5 hours. With then, 4-N acetic acid It adjusts to pH 7, subsequently a slurry is filtered, after rinsing until chlorine is no longer detected, it dries at 110 degrees C, and it is the particle size of 0.07 micrometers, BaTiO3 It obtained. [0044] Next, it is based on the temporary-quenching method of marketing used in the example 1. BaTiO3 It is

based on the wet method obtains in the top. BaTiO3 10% of the weight, it is little ition, after carrying out wet blending in a ball mill, it calcinated at the temperature of 1200 degrees C like the example 1, and the sintered compact was obtained. The degree of sintering and electrical property of a sintered compact which were acquired are shown in Table 1. the constituent by this invention -- a degree of sintering and an electrical property -- giving the ceramic derivative which was extremely excellent in all is understood.

[004: [Tab]	oj le 1]										
抵抗率	(இவ)	7.2×1011	6.3×10^{11}	2.1×1012	8.4×1011	4.1×1012	7.7×1012	1.2×1012	2.3×10°	3.7×10^{12}	2.3×1012
tan ô	(%)	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.1	7.5	1.7	1.8
比誘電率	最大値	7822	8008	8378	7766	8117	7621	7407	4126	8754	Z68L
比誘	20°C	2125	2241	2264	2307	2285	2207	2156	1252	2162	3483
キユリー点	(a,)	124	124	125	124	125	126	125	125	124	125
焼結密度	(g/cm³)	5.37	5.46	5.51	5.53	5.54	5.49	5.49	4.84	5.57	5.64
焼成温度	(2.)	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1350	1200
実験	等	1	2	က	4	വ	9	7	8	б	10
		実施例1				実施例2	実施例3	実施例4	比較例1		比較例2

[0046] Under example 5 nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind It prepared by the approach of Sr(OH)2.8H2O(product made from Wako Pure Chem Industry)127.6g (0.48 mols as Sr), and an example 1. TiO2 Water hydroxylation titanium of 10.9 % of the weight of concentration is mixed by conversion, and water is added to this, and it considers as a slurry, it adds water further, and is slurry concentration. SrTiO3 It adjusted [1.] in 0.8 mols /by conversion. next -- if this slurry can be set in the example 1 -- the same -- hydrothermal processing -- carrying

out -- the mean particle diame f 0.08 micrometers -- spherical SrTiO3 I ained.

[0047] Wet blending of a high grade strontium carbonate (Sakai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. make) and the high grade titanium oxide (Sakai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. make) was carried out with the ball mill made from polyethylene equipped with the zirconium dioxide ball with pure water by the strontium carbonate / titanium oxide mole ratio 1.00. Then, this mixture was picked out from the ball mill, and after filtering and drying, temporary quenching was carried out at 1150 degrees C for 2 hours. Wet grinding of this temporary-quenching object is carried out in said ball mill, and it is based on a temporary-quenching method with a mean particle diameter of 1.5 micrometers. SrTiO3 It obtained.

[0048] It is based on this temporary-quenching method. SrTiO3 It is based on the hydrothermal crystallization method obtained in the top. After adding SrTiO3 10 % of the weight and carrying out wet blending in said ball mill, in an example 1, it calcinates at the temperature of 1200 degrees C similarly, and it is sintered density 4.62 g/cm3. The sintered compact was obtained it is based on a temporary-quenching method SrTiO3 the sintered compact calcinated and obtained at the temperature of 1200 degrees C -- sintered density 3.25 g/cm3 it is -- since -- it is clear that the constituent by this invention gives a remarkable sintered compact with high sintered density.

[0049] Commercial high grade by the same temporary-quenching method as having used in example of comparison 1 example 1 BaTiO3 It calcinated at the temperature of 1200 degrees C or 1350 degrees C which is the same conditions as an example 1, and the sintered compact was obtained. The degree of sintering and electrical property in this sintered compact are shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and Table 1. When burning temperature is 1200 degrees C, the consistency of a sintered compact is low and inferior to an electrical property besides specific inductive capacity. The sintered compact which has the almost same sintered density and specific inductive capacity as the constituent by this invention only after makes burning temperature the elevated temperature exceeding 1300 degrees C is given.

[0050] It is based on the hydrothermal crystallization method obtained in example of comparison 2 example 1. BaTiO3 It calcinated under the same condition as an example 1, and the sintered compact was obtained. The degree of sintering and electrical property in this sintered compact are shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and Table 1. According to the constituent by this invention, therefore, the ceramic dielectric which has the almost same sintered density and electrical property as the case where only the perovskite compound by the wet method is calcinated can be obtained at baking at low temperature to use the constituent which consists of mixture of the small quantity of the perovskite compound by the wet method, and the perovskite compound by the temporary-quenching method.

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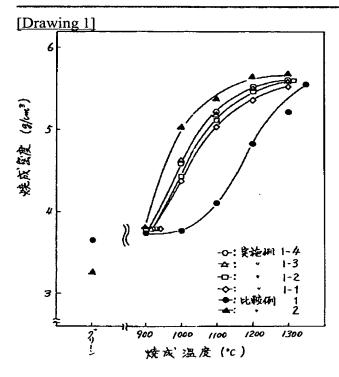
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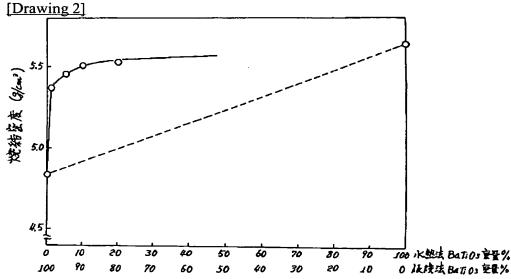


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DRAWINGS





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(54) COMPOSITION FOR CERAMIC DIELECTRIC

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a compsn. giving a ceramic dielectric having a high relative dielectric constant, high insulation resistance and low dielectric tangent as well as high sintered density and excellent in electrical characteristics by firing at a low temp.

CONSTITUTION: This compsn. is based on a perovskite compd. contg. at least one kind of element selected from among Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Pb and rare earth elements and at least one kind of element selected among Ti, Zr, Hf and Sn. The perovskite compd. consists of a perovskite compd. obtd. by a calcining method and 0.5-50wt.% perovskite compd. obtd. by a wet method.

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(54)【発明の名称】 セラミツク誘電体用組成物

(57)【要約】

【目的】低温での焼成によつて、高い焼結密度を有すると共に、高い比誘電率、高い絶縁抵抗及び低い誘電正接等を有して、電気特性にすぐれるセラミツク誘電体を与える組成物を提供することにある。



【請求項1】(a) Mg、Ca、Sr、Ba、Pb及び希土類元素よりなるA群から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素、及び(b) Ti、Zr、Hf及びSnよりなるB群から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素を含むペロブスカイト化合物を主成分として含有する組成物であつて、上記ペロブスカイト化合物が仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物と湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物0.5~50重量%からなることを特徴とするセラミツク誘電体用組成物。

【請求項2】湿式法が水熱合成法、アルコキシド法及び 共沈法より選ばれる1種であることを特徴とする請求項 1に記載のセラミツク誘電体用組成物。

【請求項3】湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物が平均 粒径1μm以下であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載 のセラミツク誘電体用組成物。

【請求項4】仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物が平均 粒径1 μ m以上であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載 のセラミツク誘電体用組成物。

【請求項5】ペロブスカイト化合物が仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物と湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物1.0~20重量%からなることを特徴とする請求項1に記載のセラミツク誘電体用組成物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明はセラミック誘電体用組成物に関し、詳しくは、低温での焼成による焼結性にすぐれ、1100~1300℃の範囲の温度での焼成によつて、高い焼結密度を有すると共に、高い比誘電率、高い絶縁抵抗及び低い誘電正接等を有し、電気特性にすぐれるセラミック誘電体を与える組成物に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】一般に、ペロブスカイト化合物とは、チタン酸カルシウム鉱(ペロブスカイト)と同様な結晶構造を有する化合物をいい、このような化合物を成形し、焼結することにより、誘電性、圧電性及び半導性を有する誘電体セラミツクスが得られ、これらは、近年、コンデンサー、電波フイルター、着火素子、サーミスター等として、通信機や電子計算機のような電子機器に大量に使用されている。

【0003】従来、ペロブスカイト化合物は、一般的には、Mg、Ca、Sr、Ba、Pb等の炭酸塩又は酸化物と、Ti、Zr、Hf、Sn等の酸化物とを混合し、1000℃程度の温度で仮焼した後、湿式粉砕し、濾過乾燥して製造されている。しかし、このような仮焼焼によつてペロブスカイト化合物を製造するときは、仮焼時にペロブスカイト化合物が団結するため、湿式粉砕しても、粒径1μm以下に微細化することが困難であり、通常、平均粒径1μm以上であつて、形状も破砕物状である。従つて、仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物粒子を

成形し、焼結して、誘電体とする際に、焼結性に劣るために、例えば、メタチタン酸バリウム粒子を例にとれば、これを緻密な焼結体とするには、通常、約1400 ℃以上の高温での焼成を必要とし、しかも、このような高温での焼成によつて、粒子が粒径約5μm乃至数十μm程度にまで結晶成長し、微細な粒子からなる焼結体を得ることができない。このように、仮焼法によるチタン酸バリウムの焼結体は、焼結粒子が大きい粒径を有し、コンデンサー用誘電体として最適であるとされている0.5~1μm程度の粒径との間に大きい隔たりがある。

【0004】特に、積層セラミツクコンデンサーは、ペロブスカイト化合物の焼結体からなるセラミツク誘電体と電極金属とが交互に積層されて一体に形成されており、セラミツク誘電体として代表的にはメタチタン酸バリウム(BaTiO3)の焼結体が用いられている。しかし、前記したように、仮焼法による BaTiO3 は、粒径が大きいために、焼結度を高めて緻密な焼結体を得るには、1400℃以上の高温にで焼成することが必要であり、他方、積層セラミツクコンデンサーの製作においては、BaTiO3を内部電極のための金属と共に加熱焼成する工程を含むので、従来、積層セラミツクコンデンサーの内部電極としては、例えば、白金やパラジウム等のように融点が高い高価な貴金属電極系を用いざるを得ない。

【0005】そこで、銀のように比較的低融点であつて、且つ、安価な金属材料を積層セラミツクコンデンサーの内部電極として使用し得るように、低融点ガラス組成物粉末とペロブスカイト化合物粒子を混合して、比較的低い温度で焼結する方法が提案されているが(例えば、K. R. Chowdary et al., Ferroelectrics, 1981, Vol. 37, pp. 689-692、特開昭54-66450号公報等)、上記低融点ガラス組成物の比誘電率が低いために、得られるセラミツク誘電体も、その比誘電率が低い。

【0006】また、上記ペロブスカイト化合物の焼成によるセラミツク誘電体の製造においては、酸化カドミウム、酸化鉛、酸化ビスマス、シリカ、アルミナ等の焼結助剤が併用されることが多いが、かかる焼結助剤も、得られるセラミツク誘電体の比誘電率を低下させる原因となる。

【0007】他方、湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物の製造も、例えば、代表的には、工業化学雑誌、第71巻第1号第114~118頁(1968年)や、機能材料1982年12月号第1~8頁等に記載されているように既に知られており、この湿式法には、水熱合成法、アルコキシド法及び共沈法が含まれる。かかる湿式法によれば、平均粒径1μm以下、好ましくは0.5μm以下の微細なペロブスカイト化合物を得ることができ、また、かかる微細なペロブスカイト化合物は、比較的低い温度での焼成によつて焼結体を与え得ることも知られている。しかし、一般に湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物は高

価であるので、用途によつては、これを使用することが 困難な場合もあり、低廉で且つ焼結性にすぐれるセラミ ツク誘電体用組成物が要望されている。

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする問題点】本発明者らは、ペロブスカイト化合物の焼成によるセラミツク誘電体の製造における上記した問題を解決するために鋭意研究した結果、仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物と湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物を主成分として含む組成物はよる、ペロブスカイト化合物を主成分として含む組成物はよいの焼成によつて極めて緻密な焼結体を与え、出誘電体が高い比でである焼結体からなもであることを見出し、東に低融点の金属の使用を可能として、積層セラミツクスが出て、電気特性にすぐれる積層セラミンザンサーの電極製作費用を低減し得ると共に、高いに対して、電車を有するほか、電気特性にすぐれる積層セラミンデンサーを容易に製造し得ることを見出して、本発明に至つたものである。

【0009】従つて、本発明は、低温での焼成による焼結性にすぐれ、1100~1300℃の範囲の温度での焼成によつて、高い焼結密度を有すると共に、高い比誘電率、高い絶縁抵抗及び低い誘電正接等を有し、電気特性にすぐれるセラミツク誘電体を与える組成物を提供することを目的とする。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明によるセラミツク誘電体用組成物は、(a) Mg、Ca、Sr、Ba、Pb及び希土類元素よりなるA群から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素、及び(b) Ti、Zr、Hf及びSnよりなるB群から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素を含むペロブスカイト化合物を主成分として含有する組成物であつて、上記ペロブスカイト化合物が仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物と湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物0.5~50重量%からなることを特徴とする。

【0011】ペロブスカイト化合物からなる粒子は、前述したように、仮焼法又は湿式法によつて製造される。仮焼法は、前述したように、Mg、Ca、Sr、Ba、Pb及び希土類元素よりなるA群から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素の炭酸塩又は酸化物と、Ti、Zr、Hf及びSnよりなるB群から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素の酸化物とを混合し、1000℃程度の温度で仮焼した後、湿式粉砕し、濾過乾燥して、ペロブスカイト化合物を製造するものである。仮焼法によつて得られるペロブスカイト化合物粒子は、通常、平均粒径が1μm以上である。

【0012】また、湿式法による製造方法としては、前述したように、水熱合成法、金属アルコキシド法、共沈法等が知られている。水熱合成法は、前記 A 群から選ばれる少なくとも 1種の元素の水酸化物(以下、A 水酸化物という。)と前記B 群から選ばれる少なくとも 1種の

元素の水酸化物(以下、B水酸化物という。)との水酸化物混合物を調製し、これを水熱処理することにより得ることができる。

【 O O 1 3】上記水酸化物混合物は、例えば、簡便な方法として、A水酸化物とB水酸化物とを混合することによつて調製することができる。他の方法として、例えば、A群元素の塩とB群元素の塩との混合物にアルカリを反応させてもよく、また、A群元素の水酸化物(又は水酸化物)との混合物にアルカリを反応させてもよい。更に、別の方法として、A群元素の水酸化物(又はアルコキシド)とB群元素のアルコキシド(又は水酸化物)とを反応させてもよく、或いはA群元素のアルコキシドとB群元素のアルコキシドとの混合物を加水分解してもよい。

【 O O 1 4 】次いで、上記のような水酸化物混合物を水熱処理することにより、本発明において好適に用いることができるペロブスカイト化合物からなる粒径 1 μ m以下の微細な粒子を得ることができる。

【0015】水熱処理とは、先に引用した工業化学雑誌 や、Bulletin of the ChemicalSociety of Japan, 51 (6), 1739-1742 (1978)等に記載されて、既に知られて いるように、水性媒体中にて加熱処理することをいい、 本発明においては、水熱処理は、水酸化物混合物を水性 媒体の臨界温度以下の温度において、必要に応じてアル カリ添加後、本来アルカリ性である上記水酸化物混合物 を加熱すればよい。好ましくは水熱処理温度は100℃ から水性媒体の臨界温度以下の温度である。水熱処理温 度が100℃よりも低いときは、A水酸化物とB水酸化 物との反応が十分に進行せず、目的とするペロブスカイ ト化合物を高収率で得ることが困難である。他方、反応 温度は、それが高いほど反応速度を速める観点からは好 ましいが、反面、高温反応になるほど、装置費用及び熱 エネルギー費用が高価となるので、実用上からは300 ℃以下が好ましく、通常、100~300℃までの範囲 が好適である。この水熱処理の後、スラリー状の反応混 合物を濾過し、固形分を乾燥すれば、平均粒径 1 μ m以 下の微細ペロブスカイト化合物粒子を得ることができ

【 0 0 1 6 】上記水熱処理において、必要に応じて、水性媒体のアルカリ性の程度、即ち、アルカリの過剰度や濃度は適宜に調整される。一般に、アルカリの過剰度が高いほど、得られるペロブスカイト化合物粒子の粒径は小さくなる。また、水性媒体中でA水酸化物及びB水酸化物の濃度が高いほど、得られるペロブスカイト化合物の粒径は小さくなる。従つて、必要とする粒径に応じて、水熱処理におけるアルカリの過剰度及び各水酸化物の濃度を選択すればよい。

【0017】以上のようにして、水熱合成によつて得られるペロブスカイト化合物粒子は、従来の仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物粒子とは異なつて、粒径が1μm

以下、通常、0.01~1μmの範囲にある球状微粒子であり、粒度分布も均一であり、且つ、表面エネルギーも大きい。

【0018】このように、微細なペロブスカイト化合物からなる粒子は、上記水熱合成による以外に、既に知られているように、一般に溶液法と呼ばれている金属アルコキシド法や共沈法等によつても得ることができる(例えば、機能材料 1982 年12月号第1~8頁)。

【0019】金属アルコキシド法は、上記A群から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素のアルコキシドと、上記B群から選ばれる少なくとも1種の元素のアルコキシドとの混合物に水を加え、アルコキシドを加水分解して、ペロブスカイト化合物を得るものである。また、B群の元素のアルコキシドをA群の元素の水酸化物にて加水分解してもよい。

【〇〇2〇】また、共沈法には、一般に、水酸化物共沈 法や有機酸塩法等が知られている。水酸化物共沈法は、 B群の元素の塩類とA群の元素の塩類又は水酸化物との 混合溶液にアルカリを反応させて、A群の元素の水酸化 物とB群の元素の水酸化物との混合物を得、必要に応じ て、これを500~900℃程度の温度に焼成してペロ ブスカイト化合物を得るものである。例えば、過剰の水 酸化ナトリウムを含む水酸化バリウム水溶液に四塩化チ タン溶液を添加することによつて、ペロブスカイト化合 物を得ることができる。有機酸塩法は、A群の元素の塩 類とB群の元素の塩類との混合物に有機酸を反応させ て、A群の元素とB群の元素とを含む水不溶性の有機酸 の複合塩を得、これを500~900℃程度の温度で熱 分解することによつて、ペロブスカイト化合物を得る方 法であり、例えば、有機酸としてシュウ酸やクエン酸を 用いる方法が知られている。

【0021】以上のように、水熱合成法、金属アルコキシド法及び共沈法のいずれによつても、ペロブスカイト化合物からなる平均粒径 1 μ m以下、好ましくは0.5 μ m以下の粒子を得ることができ、本発明においては、このようなペロブスカイト化合物粒子をすべて用いることができる。

【0022】但し、湿式法による場合も、条件によつては、その後の焼成によつてペロブスカイト化合物を形成する前駆体を生成することもあるが、かかる前駆体も仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物と共に焼成することによつて、ペロブスカイト化合物を生成するので、本発明において、湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物として用いることができる。

【0023】尚、前記したように、水酸化バリウムと含水酸化チタンの混合物を水熱合成して、チタン酸バリウムを得る方法によれば(工業化学雑誌、第71巻第1号第114~118頁(1968年))、一般に、反応を完結させることが困難であり、水熱反応後、反応混合物を水洗、濾過する段階で未反応のBa塩が溶出するので、得

られたチタン酸パリウムを焼成しても、所要のBa/Ti比を有する焼結体を得ることが容易でない。

【〇〇25】更に、一般に、ペロブスカイト化合物粒子を焼結する際に、添加剤の作用によつて、粒子成長や焼結体の電気特性を制御し得ることが知られているが、本発明においても、従来より知られている種々の添加剤を使用することができる。このような添加剤として、例えば、BやBiのほか、Li、Na、K等のアルカリ金属、Fe、Mn、Co、Ni、Nb等の遷移金属、更にはSi、Al等の元素の化合物を挙げることができる。このような添加剤は、ペロブスカイト化合物の調製及びその焼成の任意の段階で添加されてよく、従つて、本発明の組成物はこのような添加剤を含有してもよい。

【0026】本発明によるセラミツク誘電体用組成物 は、上に説明したような仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化 合物と湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物とを主成分と して含有する。ここに、本発明においては、仮焼法によ るペロブスカイト化合物と湿式法によるペロブスカイト 化合物との全重量に基づいて、湿式法によるペロブスカ イト化合物は0.5重量%以上、好ましくは1.0重量%以 上である。湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物が0.5重 量%よりも少ないときは、混合による焼成温度の低下効 果が乏しい。他方、その上限については、特に制限され るものではないが、通常、経済性を考慮して、好ましく は、50重量%、特に好ましくは、20重量%である。 【0027】本発明による組成物は、仮焼法によるペロ ブスカイト化合物と湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物 とを均質に混合することによつて得ることができる。こ こに、この混合方法及び手段は、通常、電子材料の分野 において用いられている粉体の混合方法及び手段による ことができるが、特に、限定されるものではない。

【0028】このような本発明よるセラミツク誘電体用組成物は、低温での焼結性にすぐれるので、1100~1300℃の温度で焼成することによつて、高い焼結密度を有すると共に、高い比誘電率、高い絶縁抵抗及び低

い誘電正接等を有し、電気特性にすぐれるセラミツク誘 電体を与える。

[0029]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明によるペロブスカイト化合物組成物によれば、予期し得ないことに、湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物を極めて少量含むのみで、低温の焼成によつて極めて焼結密度の高い焼結体を与え、しかも、このようにして得られる焼結体からなるセラミツク誘電体は、高い比誘電率を有すると共に、高い絶縁抵抗や低い誘電正接を有し、電気特性にすぐれる。

【 0 0 3 0 】従つて、本発明による組成物を用いることによつて、積層セラミツクデンサーの製造において、銀のような低融点の金属材料を内部電極として用いることができると共に、熱エネルギーをも節減できるので、積層セラミツクコンデンサーの製造費用を著しく低減することができる。

[0031]

【実施例】以下に実施例を挙げて本発明を具体的に説明 する。

【0032】実施例1

四塩化チタンを一部水和させた部分水酸化塩化チタン (TiCl2 36 (OH) 1.64 、Ti16.5重量%及び塩素 28.8 重量%) 水溶液 (大阪チタニウム (株) 製、以下、塩化チタン水溶液という。) 139.3 g (Tiとして0.48モル)に水1250mlを加え、この水溶液に5.0重量%アンモニア水483mlを30分を要して添加し、水酸化チタンを得た。この水酸化チタンを水洗した後、濾別し、これに窒素雰囲気下に水酸化バリウム8水和塩(Ba(OH) 2・8H20)302.8 g (Baとして0.96モル)を加え、加水して、BaTiO3として濃度を0.8モル/リットルに調整したスラリーを得た。

【0033】ハステロイC製 1 リットル容量オートクレーブにこのスラリー600mlを仕込み、 $700\sim900$ rpm で撹拌しながら90分で200℃まで昇温し、200℃で5時間加熱して水熱処理した。この後、スラリーを濾過し、塩素が検出されなくなるまで水洗した後、110℃の温度にて乾燥して BaTi03 を得た。この BaTi03 は、電子顕微鏡にて観察した結果、平均粒径が 0.1μ mの球状物であり、X 線回折は立方晶系 BaTi03 特有のピークを示した。また、ケイ光 X 線にて分析した結果、Ba/T i モル比は0.98であつた。

【0034】次に、仮焼法によつて得られた平均粒径1 3μ mの市販高純度 BaTiO3 に上で得た湿式法による BaTiO3 をそれぞれ1重量%(実験番号1)、5重量%(実験番号2)、10重量%(実験番号3)及び20重量%(実験番号4)の割合で添加し、純水と共に酸化ジルコニウムボールを備えたポリエチレン製のボールミルにて湿式混合した。この後、この混合物をボールミルか

ら取出して、乾燥した後、この混合物にパインダーとし

て8重量%ポリビニルアルコール水溶液をペロブスカイト化合物混合物の8重量%加え、混合して均質とした後、35メツシユのふるいを通して、整粒した。

【0035】次いで、この整粒物を金型と油圧プレスを用いて、圧力1000kg/cm²で加圧成形して、直径20mm、厚み約2mmの円板状のグリーンペレツトに成形した。このグリーンペレツトを400℃の温度で3時間加熱して、ポリビニルアルコールを熱分解揮散させた後、所定の温度で3時間焼成して、焼結セラミツク体を得、その焼結密度を測定した。焼成温度と、得られた焼結体の密度との関係を図1に示す。また、水熱法による BaTiO3 の添加量と、1200℃の温度での焼成による焼結体の密度との関係を図2に示す。

【0036】図 1 から明らかなように、仮焼法による B aTi 03 と湿式法による B aTi 03 との混合物は、仮焼法による B aTi 03 単独を用いる場合に比べて、焼結性が顕著に改善されている。また、図 2 から明らかなように、仮焼法による B aTi 03 に少量の湿式法による B aTi 03 を添加することによつて、焼結体の密度が著しく高められることが明らかである。

【0037】次に、焼結密度が飽和したと認められる焼結セラミック体を厚みが約1mmとなるように両面を研摩し、イオンコーターにて両面に銀をコートして、得られたセラミック誘電体の電気特性を測定した。比誘電体損は、横河ヒユーレットパッカード社製LF社は、横河ヒユーレットパッカード社製PAメーターにて測定した。セラミック誘電体の比誘電率、誘電で接近で抵抗率を表1に示す。表1に示す結果から、本発明による誘電体セラミック用組成物は、焼結性、電気特性いずれにも極めてすぐれたセラミック誘電体を与えることが明らかである。

【0038】実施例2

40°Cの温度に保持した塩化チタン水溶液 139.3g(T i として0.48モル)に水 1250mlを加え、この溶液に5.0重量%アンモニア水 483mlを30分かけて添加し、水酸化チタンスラリーを得た。この水酸化チタンスラリーを水洗後、濾別し、窒素雰囲気下で水酸化チタンに水酸化パリウム8水和塩($Ba(OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$) 151.4g(Baとして0.48モル)を加え、加水して、BaTiO3として濃度を0.8モル/リットルに調整したスラリーを得た。

【0039】ハステロイC製1リットル容量オートクレーブにこのスラリー600mlを仕込み、700~900 rpm で撹拌しながら200℃まで昇温し、200℃の温度で5時間加熱して、水熱処理した。この後、pH が6.5になるまで炭酸ガスを吹き込み、未反応のバリウムイオンを固定した後、濾過、乾燥して、 BaTiO3 組成物を得た。この BaTiO3 組成物の粒径は0.09μmであり、Ba/Tiモル比は1.00であつた。

【0040】次に、高純度炭酸バリウム(堺化学工業(株)製)と高純度酸化チタン(堺化学工業(株)製)とを炭酸バリウム/酸化チタンモル比1.00にて純水と共に酸化ジルコニウムボールを備えたポリエチレン製のボールミルにて湿式混合した。この後、この混合物をボールミルから取出して、濾過、乾燥した後、1150℃で2時間仮焼した。この仮焼物を前記ボールミル中で湿式粉砕して、平均粒径1.6μmの仮焼法による BaTiO3を得た。

【 O O 4 1 】この仮焼法による BaTiO3 に上で得られた 湿式法による BaTiO3 組成物 1 O 重量%と硝酸マンガン 水溶液(M n として0. 1 重量%)を加え、前記ボールミル中で湿式混合した後、実施例 1 と同様にして、 1 2 O O ℃の温度で焼成して、焼結体を得、焼結性及び電気特性を評価した。結果を表 1 に示す。本発明による誘電体セラミツク用組成物は、焼結性、電気特性いずれにも極めてすぐれたセラミツク誘電体を与えることが明らかである。

【0042】実施例3

仮焼法による平均粒径1.3 μ mの市販高純度 BaTiO3 50.0gを1リットル容量三つロフラスコに入れ、窒素気流中、撹拌下にマントルヒーターにて80°に加熱しつつ、純水500ml中に分散させた。別に、窒素雰囲気下でパリウムイソプロボキシド4.93g(Baとして0.02モル)及びチタンイソプロボキシド5.48g(Tiとして0.02モル)をイソプロピルアルコール20mlに溶解させ、2時間加熱還流させた。次に、この溶液を上で得た仮焼法による BaTiO3 の分散液に徐々に滴下し、上

記アルコラートを加水分解させ、室温まで放冷した後、 濾過、乾燥した。この後、実施例1におけると同様にし て、1200℃の温度で焼成して、焼結体を得、焼結性 及び電気特性を評価した。結果を表1に示す。本発明に よる誘電体セラミツク用組成物は、焼結性、電気特性い ずれにも極めてすぐれたセラミツク誘電体を与えること が明らかである。

【0043】実施例4

実施例 1 において使用した部分水酸化塩化チタン水溶液 $116.12g(0.40 \pm u)$ に塩化パリウム 2 水和塩 $(BaCl_2 \cdot 2H_20) \cdot 107.48g(0.44 \pm u)$ を加え、加水して 500 の間とした。撹拌下、50 でに加熱して、塩化パリウムを溶解させた後、 $32.4 \pm \frac{1}{2}$ %水酸化ナトリウム水溶液 296g を加えてスラリーを得た。このスラリーを窒素雰囲気下で 5 時間、加熱還流した。その後、4 N酢酸で pH 7 に調整し、次いで、スラリーを濾過し、塩素が検出されなくなるまで水洗した後、110 で乾燥して、粒径 0.07μ mの 0 BaTiO3 を得た。

【0044】次に、実施例 1 において使用した市販の仮焼法による $BaTiO_3$ に上で得た湿式法による $BaTiO_3$ を 10 の重量%加え、ボールミル中で湿式混合した後、実施例 1 と同様にして 1200 の温度で焼成して焼結体を得た。得られた焼結体の焼結性及び電気特性を表 1 に示す。本発明による組成物は、焼結性、電気特性いずれにも極めてすぐれたセラミツク誘導体を与えることが理解される。

[0045]

【表1】

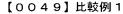
	無霧	焼成温度	뵸粘密 度	キュリー点	比號	比紫鶴科	tan ô	抵抗率
	路	(2.)	(g/cm³)	(0,)	20°C	最大値	(%)	(Ωcm)
実施例1	1	1200	5.37	124	2125	7822	1.5	7.2×10''
	2	1200	5.46	124	2241	8008	1.7	6.3×1011
	က	1200	5.51	125	2264	8378	1.9	2.1×1012
	4	1200	5.53	124	2307	7766	2.0	8.4×1011
実施例2	5	1200	5.54	125	2285	8117	1.4	4.1×1012
実施例3	9	1200	5.49	126	2207	7621	1.2	7.7×1012
実施例 4	7	1200	5.49	125	2156	7407	2.1	1.2×1012
比較例1	8	1200	4.84	125	1252	4126	7.5	2.3×10°
	თ	1350	5.57	124	2162	8754	1.7	3.7×10 ¹²
比較例2	10	1200	5.64	125	3483	7892	1.8	2.3×10'2

【0046】実施例5

窒素雰囲気下で $Sr(OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ (和光純薬工業(株) 製) 127.6g (Sr として0.48 モル) と実施例 1 の方法にて調製した TiO_2 換算にて濃度 10.9 重量%の含水水酸化チタンを混合し、これに水を加えてスラリーとし、更に加水してスラリー濃度を $SrTiO_3$ 換算に TiO_2 を モル/リットルに調整した。次に、このスラリーを実施例 1 におけると同様に水熱処理して、平均粒径0.08 μ mの球状 $SrTiO_3$ を 得た。

【 O O 4 7】高純度炭酸ストロンチウム(堺化学工業 (株)製)と高純度酸化チタン(堺化学工業(株)製) とを炭酸ストロンチウム/酸化チタンモル比1.00にて 純水と共に酸化ジルコニウムボールを備えたポリエチレ ン製のボールミルにて湿式混合した。この後、この混合物をボールミルから取出して、濾過、乾燥した後、1150で2時間仮焼した。この仮焼物を前記ボールミル中で湿式粉砕して、平均粒径 1.5μ mの仮焼法による 1.5μ s 1.5μ r 1.5μ mの

【0048】この仮焼法による SrTi03 に上で得られた 水熱合成法による SrTi03 10重量%を加え、前記ボールミル中で湿式混合した後、実施例1におけると同様にして、1200℃の温度で焼成して、焼結密度4.62g/cm³ の焼結体を得た。仮焼法による SrTi03 のみを1200℃の温度で焼成して得られる焼結体は、焼結密度3.25g/cm³ であるので、本発明による組成物が著しく焼結密度の高い焼結体を与えることが明らかである。



実施例 1 において用いたのと同じ仮焼法による市販高純度 $BaTiO_3$ を実施例 1 と同じ条件である 1200 $^{\circ}$ 又は 1350 $^{\circ}$ の温度にて焼成して、焼結体を得た。この焼結体における焼結性及び電気特性を図 1 及び表 1 に示す。焼成温度が 1200 $^{\circ}$ であるときは、焼結体の密度が低く、また、比誘電率ほか、電気特性に劣る。焼成温度を 1300 $^{\circ}$ を越える高温にしてはじめて、本発明による組成物とほぼ同じ焼結密度及び比誘電率を有する焼結体を与える。

【0050】比較例2

実施例1において得た水熱合成法による BaTiO3 を実施例1と同じ条件下に焼成して焼結体を得た。この焼結体における焼結性及び電気特性を図1及び表1に示す。本

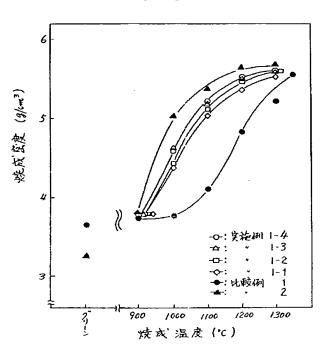
発明による組成物によれば、湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物の少量と仮焼法によるペロブスカイト化合物との混合物からなる組成物を用いることによつて、低温での焼成によつて、湿式法によるペロブスカイト化合物のみを焼成する場合とほぼ同じ焼結密度及び電気特性を有するセラミツク誘電体を得ることができる。

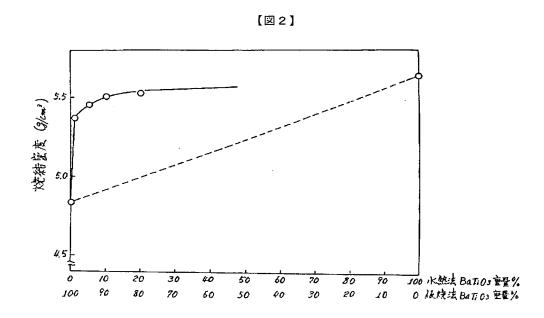
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】は、本発明による組成物及び比較例としての組成物の焼成温度と、得られた焼結体の焼結密度との関係を示すグラフである。

【図2】は、本発明による組成物における水熱法による BaTiO3 量と、これを1200℃の温度で焼成して得ら れた焼結体の焼結密度との関係を示すグラフである。

【図1】





フロントページの続き

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